

# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXII. NO. 62.

HONOLULU, H. I.: TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1897.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1886.

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

### SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Per month, Domestic . . . . . \$1.50  
Per month, Foreign . . . . . 1.75  
Per year, Domestic . . . . . 15.00  
Per year, Foreign . . . . . 18.00

Payable Invariably in Advance.

C. G. BALLENTINE,  
BUSINESS MANAGER.

### BUSINESS CARDS.

**LYLE A. DICKEY,**  
Attorney at Law. P. O. Box  
196. Honolulu, H. I.

**WILLIAM C. PARKE,**  
Attorney at Law and Agent to  
Take Acknowledgments, No. 13  
Kaanuani Street, Honolulu, H. I.

**W. R. CASTLE,**  
Attorney at Law and Notary Pub-  
lic. Attends all Courts of the  
Republic. Honolulu, H. I.

**W. F. ALLEN,**  
Will be pleased to transact any  
business entrusted to his care.  
Office over Bishop's Bank.

**WHITNEY & NICHOLS,**  
Dental Rooms on Fort Street. Of-  
fice in Brewer's Block, cor. Fort  
and Hotel Sts; entrance, Hotel St.

**A. J. DERBY, D. D. S.**  
**Dentist.**  
Alakea Street, Between Hotel and  
Beretania Streets.

Hours: 9 to 4. Telephone 615.

**W. C. ACHI & CO.**  
Brokers and Dealers in Real Estate.

We will buy or sell Real Estate in all  
parts of the group. We will sell prop-  
erty on reasonable commissions.  
Office: No 10 West King Street.

**M. S. GRINBAUM & CO., Ltd.**  
Importers and Commission  
Merchants.

San Francisco, Cal., and Honolulu,  
215 Front St. Queen St.

**ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.,**  
Importers and Commission Mer-  
chants. King and Bethel Streets,  
Honolulu, H. I.

**H. HACKFELD & CO.,**  
General Commission Agents.  
Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I.

**F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,**  
Importers and Commission Mer-  
chants. Honolulu, Hawaiian Is-  
lands.

**JOHN T. WATERHOUSE,**  
Importer and Dealer in General  
Merchandise. Queen St., Honolu-  
lu.

**B. Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke,**  
**LEWERS & COOKE,**  
Successors to Lewers & Dickson.  
Importers and Dealers in Lumber  
and Building Materials. Fort St.

**WILDER & CO.,**  
Lumber, Paints, Oils, Nails, Sash,  
and Building Materials, all kinds.

**THE WESTERN & HAWAIIAN**  
Investment Company, Ltd. Money  
Loaned for long or short periods  
on approved security.  
W. W. HALL, Manager.

**HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.,**  
Machinery of every description  
made to order.

**H. E. MCINTYRE & BRO.,**  
Grocery and Feed Store. Corner  
King and Fort Sts., Honolulu.

**HAWAIIAN WINE CO.,**  
Frank Brown, Manager. 28 and  
30, Merchant St., Honolulu, H. I.

**CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S**  
**New York Line.**

The Bark "EDWARD MAY," will  
sail from New York for Honolulu,  
ON OR ABOUT JULY 15TH.

For further particulars address  
Messrs. CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27  
Kilby Street, Boston, Mass., or  
C. BREWER & CO., (Ltd.),  
Honolulu Agents.

### NOTICE TO MARINERS.

United States Branch Hydrographic  
Office, Merchants' Exchange,  
San Francisco, Cal.

Captains of vessels touching at any  
of the ports of the Hawaiian Islands,  
by communicating with the Branch  
Hydrographic Office in San Francisco,  
will be furnished with the Monthly  
Pilot Charts of the North Pacific, and  
with the latest information regarding  
the dangers of navigation in the re-  
gion which they frequent.

Nautical inquiries will be investi-  
gated and answered.

Mariners are requested to report to  
the office dangers discovered, or any  
other information which can be uti-  
lized for correcting charts or sailing di-  
rections, or in the publications of the  
Pilot Charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES,  
Lieutenant, U. S. Navy, in Charge.

## BILL IS SIGNED

Tariff Bill Passed Senate on July  
24th With a Rush.

DECISIVE VOTE WAS 40 TO 20

Sherman Denies That He  
Is to Resign.

No Satisfactory Settlement Yet  
of Coal-Miners' Difficulty.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The tariff bill passed its last legislative stage at 3 p. m. today, when the Senate by the decisive vote of 40 to 20 agreed to the conference report on the bill. The announcement was greeted with enthusiastic applause by the crowded chamber. This closed the great labor for which the Fifty-fifth Congress assembled in extraordinary session, and after stubborn resistance, at times threatening a deadlock, the Senate concurred with the House in a resolution for the final adjournment of the session at 9 o'clock to-night.

The President's message for a currency commission was received by the House, but the House bill creating a commission was not acted on. Thus the closing day was prolific of a series of momentous events, each of which alone would have been of extraordinary interest.

An analysis of the vote on the tariff conference report shows that the affirmative vote was cast by 37 Republicans, one Democrat (McKenny), one Silver Republican (Jones of Nevada) and one Populist (Stewart).

The negative vote was cast by 23 Democrats and two Populists—Harris and Turner, Teller (Silver Republican) and Butler—did not vote. One Populist, Kyle, and one Silver Republican, Pettigrew, were absent, without pairs, which was equivalent to withdrawing their vote.

The last step necessary was taken at the White House when the President affixed his signature at 4 today.

A few moments before 4 o'clock Representative Dingley appeared at the White House, accompanied by Representative Hager, chairman of the House Committee on Enrolled Bills. They were admitted at once into the presence of Mr. McKinley, who was sitting at the Cabinet table, with Secretary Gage and Attorney-General McKenna on one side and the Postmaster-General and Secretary Wilson on the other. He rose and greeted Mr. Dingley and Mr. Hager cordially.

Mr. Potter turned to the last sheet of the bill and laid the document before the President. He had several pens at hand, the owners of which had begged but Mr. Dingley, unexpectedly taking a case from his pocket, produced a beautiful mother of pearl handled pen, daintily enough for a lady's use, and requested that it be used for the signature.

The President recognized the right of Mr. Dingley, though he laughingly commented on the diminutive size of the pen.

He steadily appended his signature to the bill, and wrote "July 24th, approved," and that was the end of the act.

A burst of applause greeted this. As the President dropped the pen Attorney-General McKenna, glancing at the clock on the mantle, remarked: "It is just four minutes past 4 o'clock." The President congratulated Mr. Dingley on the successful ending of his long task.

**EX QUEEN IN WASHINGTON.**  
Calls on President McKinley at Public Function.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—There was a great crowd at the White House today—larger than there has been since the early days of the administration. It was the "charge of the forenoon brigade," as one of the officials put it; the last attempt of the office-seekers to get in a word with the President before he leaves Washington for weeks. There were a number

of Senators and Representatives, who called to say farewell to the President. Prominent among these was Speaker Reed, Julius Palmer, of ex-Queen Liliuokalani's suite, accompanied by her chamberlain, Joseph Heleluhi, also called and left some papers with one of the officials for delivery to the President. It is said at the White House today that the President will reappoint all the persons whose nominations failed of action at the last session of the Senate.

The papers presented by Mr. Heleluhi were memorials from the three great patriotic societies of Hawaii, and while they were not made public, it is understood that the memorial they presented represented themselves as being opposed to any policy that touched the Queen's sovereignty. Later in the day Liliuokalani herself had a short interview with the President. She arrived in town this morning, and finding that the President's regular public reception occurred this afternoon, she entered a carriage with Mr. and Mrs. Heleluhi and was driven to the White House. Their cards were sent up and they were shown to the East room. The President requested that the Queen wait until he had shaken hands with the public, and then he had a short talk with her, saying that he regretted that Mrs. McKinley's health alone prevented her from meeting Liliuokalani. The latter is comfortably quartered at the Ebbitt, and the length of her stay has not been made known.

**MARQUIS ITO'S POSITION.**  
Is Pointing Out to England the Dangers of Annexation.

NEW YORK, July 26.—The Herald's Paris correspondent cables: The Figaro tomorrow will publish an article bearing on the relations between the United States and Japan. Its importance is heightened by the manifest indications it bears of being "inspired," for only those in the inner circles of Japanese affairs could possibly have given our contemporary an idea of the object which has caused Marquis Ito to come to Paris at this particular juncture.

The article is as follows: "Marquis Ito has been in Paris, stopping at the Hotel Continental. This astute diplomatist is now busy dealing with the delicate situation created in Japan by the pretensions of the United States in the matter of the annexation of the Sandwich Islands. It appears that he has come to Europe to protest most energetically in the name of his Government against what he calls a usurpation big with dangers, and he declares to his friends that Japan, which has had to struggle against greater difficulties at the time of the war with China, will go on to the end with the United States. We must not, therefore, be surprised if one of these days we have to announce a rupture of relations between these two countries in case the annexation projects are maintained."

"The object of Marquis Ito's journey is to point out to Europe, now rather too absent-minded, according to him, the peril of this annexation to which this vigorous Japanese people, still under the spell of its victories, is opposed to the utmost."

**HAWAII DISCUSSED.**  
Understanding That Treaty Will be Considered Early Next Session.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—While the Senate was in executive session today Senator Morgan suggested the importance of taking up and disposing of the Hawaiian annexation treaty before final adjournment of this session, but the suggestion was met by a motion of Aldrich to resume executive business, which prevailed without opposition.

Morgan did not make a speech, but he suggested that events of importance might transpire before another session of Congress which would cause the Senate to regret its action.

The Alabama Senator's suggestion was not seconded from any source, and the indisposition of the Senate to consider the matter was made so apparent that Morgan did not press it. The understanding is that the treaty will be taken up immediately on the convening of Congress next December.

**SEVERAL BILLS SIGNED.**  
The President Signifies Approval of These Measures.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The President has signed these acts: Authorizing the President to suspend discriminating duties imposed upon foreign vessels and commerce; requesting the President to make an investigation into the Regie contract system, "by which certain European Governments have created a state tobacco monopoly"; to create the office of Surveyor-General of Alaska and for other purposes; to give the consent of Congress to the compact between South Dakota and Nebraska respecting the boundary.

**China Was Too Late.**  
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 25.—The Pacific Mail Company's China arrived from Hong Kong, via Yokohama and Honolulu yesterday. There was a

wild rush to get her entered before the new tariff bill went into effect, but as the Custom House closed at 1 p. m., and it was that hour before the vessel got alongside, consignees of dutiable goods will be out and injured.

**BECOME OPERATIVE JULY 24.**  
Secretary Sherman Decides When Treaty Takes Effect.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The Secretary of the Treasury holds that the new tariff act was in effect at the beginning of the day on which it received the approval of the President, and therefore became operative at midnight of Friday, July 23d. Assistant Secretary Howell today sent the following telegram to collectors of customs:

"The department holds that the new tariff law covers and includes all customs business of July 24th."

Later in the day a formal circular of instructions covering more fully the department's views on the subject was printed and mailed to all customs collectors. It reads:

"To Collectors and Other Officers of the Customs:

"The President having this day approved the tariff act recently passed by Congress, the tariff act of August 28, 1894, so far as it has been superseded by the new act, became void and of no effect at midnight on July 23, 1897 (see synopsis 15,381 and 16,148). All merchandise entered at the Custom House on and after July 24th under the rates of the act as mentioned will be subject to liquidation under the provisions of the new act. All existing regulations relating to the importing of merchandise and the proceedings thereto will continue in force and effect unless duly modified or revoked."

"W. B. POWELL,  
"Assistant Secretary."

The opinion of the Attorney-General has not been requested on the matter, the department holding that the question is of sufficient importance to justify it in taking it to the courts for final decision, independent of the views the law officers of the Government might have as to the merits of the case.

**THINK SPAIN YIELDED.**  
Excitement in Havana at Release of Prisoners.

NEW YORK, July 26.—A Sun cable from Havana says: Although the Government has taken great care to prevent the publication of any news concerning the case of the Competitor prisoners, a report that Melton and Laborde have been set at liberty has circulated largely in Havana, especially in Murilla street, a well-known place of business of the most uncompromising Spanish merchants.

The report has produced great excitement among those Spaniards who believe that their Government is yielding to a humiliating extent to the demands of the American administration. The Spanish press here, echoing these sentiments, is printing the grossest insults directed against the United States and Consul General Lee.

It is said a public demonstration against Americans has been proposed in Murilla street and preparations for it are making. The authorities are trying to calm the people.

**NO MORE OPERA.**  
"Captain Cook" Amuck in New York.

NEW YORK, July 25.—"Captain Cook," the Hawaiian opera by Noah Brandt and Sands Forman, of San Francisco, after a stormy cruise of two weeks in Madison-square Garden, has been wrecked on the rock of small business.

The midsummer season of opera, which it was expected would last until September, was brought to an abrupt close Saturday night. Small audiences was the cause.

**WILL NOT RETIRE.**  
Secretary Sherman Will See Annexation Through.

NEW YORK, July 26.—When seen at Amagansett Beach regarding the report that he would shortly retire, Secretary Sherman said today: "The story is without foundation. If my health holds out I shall see the Hawaiian annexation question to a settlement." Mr. Sherman said he expected to return to Washington in a few days.

**Germany Dissatisfied.**  
LONDON, July 24.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily Mail says that Germany protested to the United States against the annexation of Hawaii by the latter country. Germany, the correspondent says, desired a triple control of the Islands by America, Great Britain and herself. Chagrined at the result of her protest, Germany sounded Japan, but the latter declined to be a party to any concerted action, believing that the United States would respect the rights of Japanese emigrants in Hawaii.

**Agree to Arbitrate.**  
YOKOHAMA, July 23.—The Japanese Cabinet today agreed to the proposal of the Hawaiian Government to submit the questions at issue before the two Governments to arbitration.

## JAPAN PROTESTS

Still Another Note Sent to Secretary Sherman.

THE SITUATION UNPARALLELED

Japan Wishes Autonomy To Be Preserved.

Dominant Territorial Ambition in the Pacific Much Feared By Japan.

NEW YORK, July 25.—A Herald Washington dispatch says: That Japan will continue to oppose the Hawaiian annexation treaty is conclusively shown by the latest protest of the Japanese Government under date of July 10th.

While couched in polite and diplomatic language, the protest is sufficiently firm in tone to show that Japan will continue to wage a diplomatic war, and possibly go further to prevent the consummation of the annexation policy. It is impossible for Japan to "view with unconcern and in a spirit of acquiescence the consequences which would follow the extinction of Hawaiian sovereignty," the Imperial Government significantly declares.

This may not mean that Japan will resist annexation "to the utmost," as Count Okuma is credited with saying in a recent interview, but the general tone of the note is of a character to indicate that annexation without the "acquiescence" of Japan will mean a rupture in the relations between the two countries.

Minister Hoshi says: "The Imperial Government recognizes it as a well-established principle of international law that the completion of annexation would render the treaties and conventions at present existing between Japan and Hawaii voidable, either at the option of Japan or the United States, but they cannot anticipate without apprehension the consequences, whether direct or indirect, which would follow the practical consummation of the theory that annexation ipso facto means the immediate termination of those treaties and conventions and the consequent cessation for the future of the privileges granted thereunder."

"The absolute extinction of Japan's treaties and conventions without even the formality of previous notice, creates a very unparalleled situation, not alone by removing conventional privileges and exemptions, but also by substituting therefor new and burdensome changes."

In closing he says: "Therefore, I have the honor to repeat that Japan has absolutely no designs of any kind whatever inimical to Hawaii and no motive in her dealings with that country except to secure by legitimate means the due observance of just obligations."

The note in part reads as follows:  
Legation of Japan,  
Washington, D. C. July 19.

Sir:—Replying to your note of date, the 25th ult., in answer to mine of the 19th ult., regarding the proposed annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States, I have the honor to inform you that I communicated its substance to Count Okuma, from whom I am in receipt of telegraphic instructions embodying the views of the Imperial Government in relation thereto.

Taking note of what you say in reply to the representation I have the honor to make on behalf of my Government with reference to the necessity of maintaining the status quo of Hawaii, the Imperial Government has no hesitation in admitting the predominant influence of the United States in the Hawaiian Islands. In their opinion, however, the very fact that predominance has existed so long unquestioned might be urged as a reason against the disturbance of the status quo, more especially as practically the whole population of Hawaii acknowledge the paramount importance of the relations of their country with the United States, while it is understood that only a small fraction of that number favor annexation.

From this it may be reasonably inferred that the predominant and paramount influence of the United States, which, as you remark, "has been the

one essential feature of the status quo through three-quarters of a century, in which the Constitution and Government of Hawaii and the commerce of the Islands with the world have undergone notable changes," furnishes, on the one hand, the amplest guarantee against anything inimical to either the United States or Hawaii, while on the other hand it obviates the necessity of a change in existing conditions which will injuriously affect the interests of others.

The policy of colonial expansion among European countries was especially active on the Pacific during the decade ending in 1892, and as a result nearly all of the island groups then autonomous passed under the sway of various Western powers. By common accord the powers have recently appeared willing to stay their hands, and international rivalry and conflicting interests are now the best guarantees for the continued sovereign existence of the few remaining island groups.

Yet the absorption by the United States of such an important part of the remaining unappropriated region as Hawaii would doubtless be the signal for the renewal of dormant territorial ambition in the Pacific and the last vestige of native autonomy would disappear. And it is not too much to apprehend that a partial redistribution of colonial possessions among the various Western powers might also follow.

It can easily be seen how this would affect the interests of Japanese subjects who are now engaging in increasing numbers in various undertakings and enterprises in the Pacific with profit to themselves and advantage to Japan. It was precisely on account of the prevalence of this spirit of colonial absorption that one of your honorable predecessors was led to declare to the German Government that your Government attached great importance to the "maintenance of the rights to which the United States becomes entitled in the few remaining regions now under independent and autonomous native governments in the Pacific Ocean."

The justice of that declaration cannot be questioned and the Imperial Government, entertaining similar views, could not behold with indifference changes in the status of those Governments that would extinguish Japanese rights. They have no intention of questioning the actual situation in the Pacific, and certainly no desire to in anywise disturb it; but their position in that part of the world renders it impossible for them to view with unconcern and in a spirit of acquiescence the consequences which would probably follow the extinction of the Hawaiian sovereignty.

The Imperial Government recognizes it as a well-established principle of international law that the completion of annexation would render the treaties and convention at present existing between Japan and Hawaii voidable, either at the option of Japan or the United States, but they cannot anticipate without apprehension the consequences, whether direct or indirect, which would follow the practical consummation of the theory that annexation ipso facto means the immediate termination of those treaties and conventions and the consequent cessation for the future of the privileges granted thereunder.

The justice or expediency of extending to Hawaii the treaty of 1858, at present subsisting between Japan and the United States is quite another question. Such extension might be inferred from the language of the second paragraph of article 3 of the proposed treaty of annexation, which also provides for the extinction of Hawaii's existing treaties, but the treaty of 1858 is wholly non-reciprocal, and the Imperial Government is not prepared to say that it could be extended without its consent.

Under the circumstances, only the most cursory view of the actual situation is required to show the disadvantageous position in which Japan would be placed by the abrupt termination of her treaties, and by the consequent absence of satisfactory conventional stipulations for the protection of her rights and the interests of her people.

**CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY.**

England Admits It Does Not Affect Hawaii.

LONDON, July 26.—In the House of Commons today the Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, George N. Curzon, replying to James Francis Hogan, anti-Parnellite member for Ford-Tipperary, who asked if the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was considered of binding force by Great Britain and the United States as bearing upon the annexation of the Sandwich Islands by the latter, said the treaty contained no agreement recognized by either power as affecting Hawaii.

**BRITISH TARIFF VIEWS.**  
The London Graphic Predicts More Bryanism.

LONDON, July 25.—The Daily Graphic, commenting editorially on the passage of the new tariff bill by the United States Congress, predicts a sorry time for the American consumer and a probable revival of currency heresies and Bryanism in an infinitely aggravated form.

Chamberlain's Colle, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy always affords prompt relief. For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., wholesale agents for Hawaiian Islands.